

"Continuous News Service  
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# Olde Tech

VOLUME 93 NUMBER 54

MIT, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1973

FIVE CENTS



Professor Everett Mendelsohn.

Photo by Sherry Grobstein

## Has science outlived its use?

By Margaret Brandau

"Science as we know it has outlived its usefulness," says Everett Mendelsohn, Professor of the History of Science at Harvard University.

In a speech to the Cambridge Forum on Wednesday night, Mendelsohn said, "The scientist's science is too narrow - too narrowly based, too narrowly constructed, too narrowly held."

Mendelsohn believes that science should be brought closer to the public, concentrating on problems which concern the bulk of the people.

"As our lights begin to dim, as our rooms get colder," said Mendelsohn, "it becomes apparent that there is a crisis of science and technology today." Because of what Mendelsohn terms "anti-intellectualism" in the Nixon administration, science has suffered enormous budget cuts.

The military-industrial-science complex has also suffered in public esteem because of its link with the war in Southeast Asia. "The war in Vietnam was disavowed by 3/4 of

the American population. Science and technology were seen as a part of that war."

Science has also been criticized as a big spender. For example, says Mendelsohn, the project to land a man on the moon was conducted at great speed, wasting both energy and human resources.

The problems of pollution, population, and energy have also caused people to point an accusing finger at science, says Mendelsohn. As public concern over these issues grew in the last decade, science and advanced technology were slow in answering.

"Science is seen now, no longer as the solution, but as part of the problem."

Mendelsohn noted that in the last decade there has been a steady decline in enrollment in the natural and physical sciences and in engineering. The problem, he feels, lies in the relationship of important, expert knowledge and the people who are going to be affected by that knowledge.

"I would say that what is needed is to, in the best sense of the word, politicize science."

Science, says Mendelsohn, must consciously examine the uses to which knowledge and technique are to be put, so that they will be more in harmony with nature and more in keeping with the human quality of life. Science must also be aware of the social implication of the knowledge and techniques being developed.

Mendelsohn noted that science has been developed in America to be composed almost exclusively of white, middle class males. He believes that if science is to respond to the problems of society, it must practice "conscious inclusiveness;" it must try to include members of all segments of society.

The solution to our problems, says Mendelsohn, does not lie in more technology. This may work for a bit of time, but "the longer term solution is fundamentally a social one."

"I would hope that we begin to look for social solutions, but not just for America - for the world."

houses mentioned any problems. I tried to point out that Physical Plant would be willing to help them if they wanted technical help on cutting energy use."

### Oil Contracts

Both Browning and IFC President David Bernstein '74, SPE, explained that about one-half of the MIT fraternities heat their houses with oil, and are currently contracted through the Purchasing Office to Gibbs Oil Company for their oil supplies. "The PMC tries to negotiate a contract with Gibbs as a quantity buyer," Browning said. The contract with Gibbs was renegotiated by the IFC last year.

Gibbs has reportedly told the houses that it services that it will tighten up its billing procedures, and warned houses to avoid over-consumption. Phi Delta Theta house manager Harry Houpis '75 said that he had received a letter from Gibbs stating that "late payments would be subject to high interest charges, and might result in cancellation of later deliveries." An officer at Pi Kappa Alpha in Cambridge stated that Gibbs "said we would be warned if we used too much once, and then have deliveries cancelled the second time."

### Measures Taken

"Has the energy crisis affected us?" said one member of Alpha Tau Omega. "Quite frankly, we're freezing our asses off." John Iori, a member of Theta Xi, after outlining measures his house had taken to

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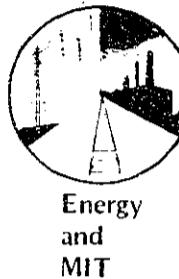
## Frats hope fuel will last

By John Hanzel and  
Mike McNamee

MIT fraternities in Boston and Cambridge are meeting the energy crisis with attempts to decrease consumption of heating oil and electricity, although most houses say that they are still receiving all the energy supplies that they need.

Most houses are "following the energy-saving things that have been in the papers," according to house managers and officers interviewed by *The Tech*. Thermostats have been turned down by 6 to 8 degrees, and efforts are being made to reduce unnecessary lighting.

"I raised the problem (of the energy crisis) at the last meeting of the Interfraternity Conference," Associate Dean for Student Affairs Ken Browning told *The Tech*. "But none of the



Energy  
and  
MIT

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Most houses reported that such standard measures as lowering thermostats and reducing lighting usage were being instituted to save heat and electricity, but some houses were resorting to stronger measures. Scott Schleeter, president of ATO, explained, "We've got an old house that we're going to move out of soon, so we're having more problems than some places." He said that efforts had been made to seal cracks and windows, "as much as an economy measure as an energy-saving measure."

Houses on or near the MIT campus, such as Phi Beta Epsilon, are on the MIT steam system, which heats most of the MIT buildings. Paul LeMaire, house manager of PBE, said that the fraternity had taken measures voluntarily to cut back heat usage, and had not been informed or requested by the Institute to do so. Browning stated that he was "surprised" that Physical Plant had not notified PBE and requested cutbacks.

### Deans's Office

Browning told *The Tech* that "MIT stands ready to help any fraternity that wants technical assistance in energy conservation," and suggested that fraternities use his office to facilitate contact with Physical Plant. "We haven't really looked at the problem," he said, adding that "it needs to be analyzed in more detail to allow us to give sound advice."

## US policy favors Arabs, Soloway, Frankel claim

By Jules Mollere

The negotiations of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in the Middle East have left "no reasonable chance of producing a lasting peace," according to Dr Arnold Soloway.

Soloway, the author of *Truth and Peace in the Middle East*, expressed the view during a joint lecture with Ernst Frankel, Professor of Ocean Engineering and director of the Commodity Transportation Laboratory. The

pair were participating in the American-Israeli Dialogue Seminar Series.

Soloway stated that American haste to reach a Middle East settlement is playing right into Arab hands.

"Kissinger seems to be trying to see how fast he can outbid the Soviet Union in forcing Israel to make major concessions, but even those won't satisfy the Arabs. After all, why

(Please turn to page 6)



Martin Ewenstein (right) from the Economics and Research Division of CBS spoke at a seminar on "Prospects of Pay Cable," part of the Telecommunications and Public Policy Seminar Series.

Appearing with Ewenstein were Carroll Bowen of the Center for Advanced Engineering Studies, John Ward from the Electronic Systems Laboratory, and Professor of Economics Robert Crandall.

## News Analysis

### Humanities at MIT: new requirements?

By Mike McNamee

The faculty of the School of Humanities and Social Sciences (HSS) has been working for several months on designing a new Institute requirement in the Humanities and social sciences, without coming to a clear consensus.

Reports have been issued, memoranda exchanged, and meetings held between various parts of the faculty of the School and its six departments (Humanities, Political Science, Economics, Philosophy, Foreign Languages and Literatures, and Psychology), but all have failed to arrive at a clear, concise definition of opinion within the faculty on the questions involved.

At last, with pressures mounting from the need to plan for next year's courses and form a new requirement in time to have it published in the 1974-75 catalogue, the School Council -- composed of the six department heads and the Dean and Associate Dean of the School -- last week decided to poll the faculty for an expression of

(Please turn to page 5)

# Policy Center releases engineering study

By Ken Davis

Engineering schools "should strive to be unique rather than follow the lead of a few prestige schools."

This is one of the conclusions drawn in a report released by the Center for Policy Alternatives, entitled *Engineering Education: System Response to a Changing World*.

The month-long study was made by a 15-man committee including nine members from MIT, three from industry, and three from other colleges. J. Herbert Hollomon, Director of the CPA, was the committee's chairman.

The 104-page report is a broad survey of the current state of engineering education in the United States, not especially with reference to MIT. The committee examined the engineering curricula at thirteen colleges, including MIT, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Cornell, Case

Western Reserve, several large state universities, and others. Also investigated were the professional roles filled by engineers after graduation, and what factors, social and economic, that influenced this.

The report culminates in nine general recommendations to improve engineering education:

1) "Educational experience in design should be provided as early as possible for the student and should be available as an integrated part of the engineering program." In the last ten years, engineering curricula have become increasingly theoretical and analytical, while the actual need for design ability has not decreased. In order to reverse this trend, there must be an attempt to attract faculty members skilled in design, and if permanent faculty are not available, to make arrangements with industry and government to allow designers to serve part-time in an educational capacity. Evaluation of design projects, as in architecture, by experts, must be made.

2) "Clinical experience should be provided as a significant and integral part of engineering education." The clinical experience is valuable in that it gives the student a good idea about the actual practice of engineering. Cooperation must be provided with industry to allow students to work on useful products for pay that would also be educationally valuable. The clinical experience should deal with problems where there is a need to deal with non-technical sides of the issue.

3) "The school of engineering must have responsibility for the quality of the education of engineering students in the university, including those parts of the student program traditionally offered outside the departments of engineering." Education must have two sides, the vocational and the human. If the total question is to be of real value, engineering must take an interest in both sides.

4) "Faculty and administration must share responsibility at the school level for the total education of students."

5) "More schools ought to offer 'Bachelor of Engineering' degree programs for students planning graduate study in the professions, including engineering, law and medicine." MIT is currently developing such

a curriculum, under Frank Perkins, professor of civil engineering and recently appointed special assistant to Dean Alfred Keil. Perkins was a member of the committee. The general program would seek to teach the common tools of engineering, offer project and clinical experiences, and become a recognized step to graduate programs in the professions.

6) "Both entry and exit ought to be facilitated in the educational program." This is important for several reasons. An increasing number of students are going to junior colleges, then transferring to four-year institutions. Many students are also transferring from one college to another, or dropping out and returning some time later. Current rigid sequences or curriculum changes make these steps very difficult.

7) "The school and the departments must insure increased student interaction with the academic community and more effective counseling." The fact that there are many more options available to today's engineering student makes it critical that he understands the range of opportunity.

8) "School must prepare for a possible period of no growth." Unlike the 1950's and 60's, funds for expansion into new fields are severely limited. The tenure system also makes it exceedingly difficult for engineering schools to grow or change emphasis. Schools will have to make more efficient use of available resources. It may be necessary to reorganize departments to include interdisciplinary centers and eliminate

redundancy. Schools must become aware of the incentives they offer for academic innovation. Schools should also strive to be unique rather than follow the lead of a few prestige schools.

9) "The performance of students, programs and institutions must be evaluated as rigorously as possible." Evaluations are necessary if students and programs are to adapt to the changing environment. Students should be evaluated before, during and after a formal engineering education. This would make transfers easier, and determine how effective an educational program is.

The study found that of those who considered themselves engineers, the percentage with their highest degree in engineering rather than another area decreased with level of the degree. It also found that a higher percentage of undergraduates leave engineering than other disciplines.

The engineering major tends to be narrowly trained, active, intolerant of ambiguity, and approaches engineering as a job rather than a calling. Engineers show a higher level of authoritarian behavior than those in other scientific disciplines. They usually value task completion more than task initiation.

Engineering students tend to come from middle and lower income backgrounds. They generally have little interest in liberal arts and social sciences.

It was also found that engineers as a rule were less satisfied with their success than other professions. Many wind up in management positions.

It was found that there is a correlation between the level of an engineer's technical responsibility and how well he keeps up to date on new advancements. This is not true, however, for his level of supervisory responsibility.

## NOTES

\* Please note that all the MIT Libraries, with the exception of the Student Center Library, will be closed from December 22 through December 25 and from December 29 through January 1. Complete schedules are available at all library circulation desks.

\* The IAP Blood Drive is on January 7, 8, in the Sala de Puerto Rico. Forms are being mailed out this week and next to people who indicated an interest in donating when filling out the Fall Blood Drive survey form. Forms are available at TCA, W20-450, and at the booth in building 10. For more information, call x4885. Please sign up as soon as possible to let us know how big of a collection unit we need for IAP. Thanks.

\* For the sixth consecutive year, the City of New York is offering 20 Urban Fellowships for students to work in the New York City government. The stipend consists of \$4,500, with academic credit for the year's work granted by the student's department. The New York City Urban Fellowship is open to undergraduates who will have completed their junior year by September 1974, and to graduate students. Applicants must also be registered in an academic institution for the 1974-75 academic year. Applications must be submitted to Dr. Louis Menand's office, 3-234, by January 14, 1973 in order that certification and credit arrangements can be made. For application forms and further information students should contact their department head.

## Technology and Culture Seminars

Lecture Hall 9-150

5:30 P.M.

### CHALLENGE TO HIGHER EDUCATION

*A Greater and*

### More Responsible Access

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14

Dr. John U. Monro, Miles College, Birmingham, Alabama.  
Respondent: Dr. Kenneth B. Clark

7:00 P.M. Buffet Supper, Student Center  
7:30-9:00 P.M. Open Discussion

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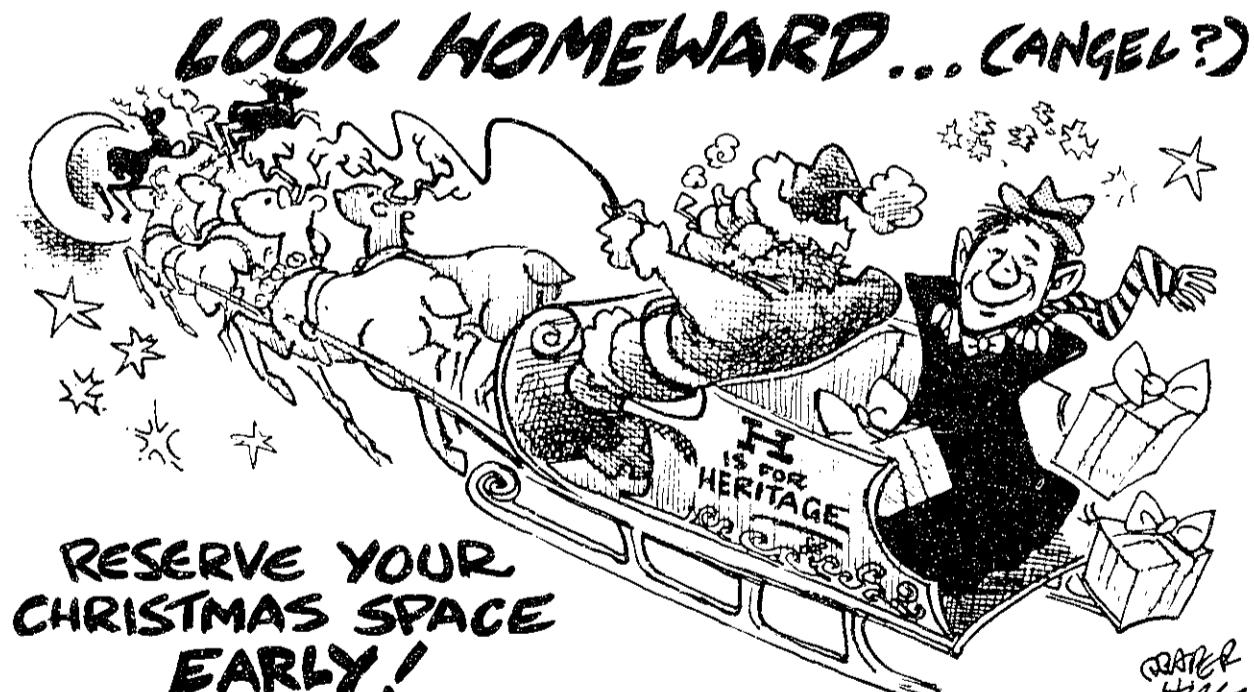
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In an article published Tuesday, "Gaggle cops The Tech board," Barb Moore '76 was erroneously reported to be the first woman elected Chairman of the Board of *The Tech*. In fact, Linda Greiner Sprague '60 served as Chairman during Volume 80. *The Tech* regrets the error.



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## Police Blotter

Police Blotter is a compilation prepared by Campus Patrol to report crimes occurring in the MIT community.

**11/30/73 - 4:00pm**

Unsuccessful attempt to steal a motor vehicle from the Albany Garage. Vent window broken.

**11/30/73 - 5:35pm**

Larceny of a Wallet from an unlocked room in Bemis Dorm. Wallet was on desk top and contained \$10.00.

**11/30/73**

Report of Larceny. Complainant reports while riding in elevator in Building 7 an unknown person removed her wallet from her purse. Wallet contained \$21.50 plus credit cards and identification papers. Was unable to identify people that were on the elevator with her.

**11/28/73 - 1:30pm**

After three complaints, patrol was involved in an arrest of a solicitor who had been previously warned to cease operations on MIT.

Patrol reports 96 Ambulance Runs during the month of November 1973.

**12/2/73 - 7:40pm**

Larceny of a wallet from rehearsal room at Kresge Auditorium.

**12/3/73 - 10:15pm**

Larceny of cash box containing \$39.00 from an unlocked desk in Building 3. Theft occurred

sometime between November 29th and December 3rd, 1973.

afro hair, one wearing a long black coat and the other a light overcoat. All residents informed.

**12/3/73 - 11:39am**

Report of indecent exposure - 19-20 years old, male, 5'6", slim build, mustache, exposed himself to a female employee on Carlton Street, Cambridge and then hurriedly left area. No conversation took place.

**12/3/73 - 3:45pm**

Larceny of a purse from Building E40 containing a check and credit cards, no money from an open office.

**12/3/73 - 8:45pm**

Larceny of a wallet from Atkinson Dormitory, \$5.00 cash. Door closed but not locked. Occupant was attending class when larceny occurred.

**12/4/73 - 9:10am**

Larceny of three (3) typewriters (older type) and a small personal radio from 28 Carlton Street, Cambridge (MIT Press). Newer machines in area not touched. Access thought to have been gained via an unlocked garage door.

**12/5/73 - 10:00am**

Report of four (4) larcenies from unlocked rooms in Burton House. Two suspicious males seen in house as early as 8:30am. Both suspects described as 5'10", age twenty, both short

**12/5/73 - 1:00pm**

Larceny of a wallet from Building 13. Office door left open with wallet in desk drawer. Complainant out for 10 minute period.

**12/5/73 - 8:05pm**

Larceny of a motor vehicle 1970 Ford Mustang from the Tang Parking Lot. Recovered by Brookline Police on December 6th, 1973.

**12/7/73 - 2:30pm**

Larceny of a bicycle from the Student Center bike rack. Theft occurred sometime between 1:00am and 6:30am on December 7th, 1973. Bicycle was chained and locked.

**12/8/73 - 4:10pm**

Stolen car recovered on Vassar Street. Reported stolen in Cambridge on November 14th, 1973.

**12/8/73 - 2:00pm**

Larceny of a wallet from Burton House. Wallet containing \$85.00 taken from trouser pocket between 1:00am and 12 Noon while he slept. Door was not locked.

**12/9/73 - 6:06am**

Stolen car recovered on Mass Avenue. Reported stolen in Cambridge on November 21st, 1973.

## DINING SERVICE HOURS

### DURING THE HOLIDAYS SEASON

DEC. 22	20 Chimneys	8am to 7pm
DEC. 23	20 Chimneys	9am to 7pm
DEC. 24	Closed	
DEC. 25	Closed	
DEC. 26, 27, 28	Lobdell	Breakfast 7:30am to 10am Lunch 11am to 2pm Dinner 5pm to 7pm
DEC. 29	20 Chimneys	8am to 7pm
DEC. 30	20 Chimneys	9am to 7pm
DEC. 31	20 Chimneys	8am to 7pm
JAN. 1	Closed	
JAN. 2, 3, 4	Lobdell	Breakfast 7:30am to 10am Lunch 11am to 2pm Dinner 5pm to 7pm
JAN. 5	20 Chimneys	8am to 7pm
JAN. 6	20 Chimneys	9am to 1am
JAN. 7	Resume regular schedule in all food service operations.	

Walker Memorial food service will be closed from the end of service Dec. 21 to breakfast 7:30am Jan. 7, 1974.

Pritchett Lounge (Walker) will be open Noon to Midnight Sunday Jan. 6, 1974.



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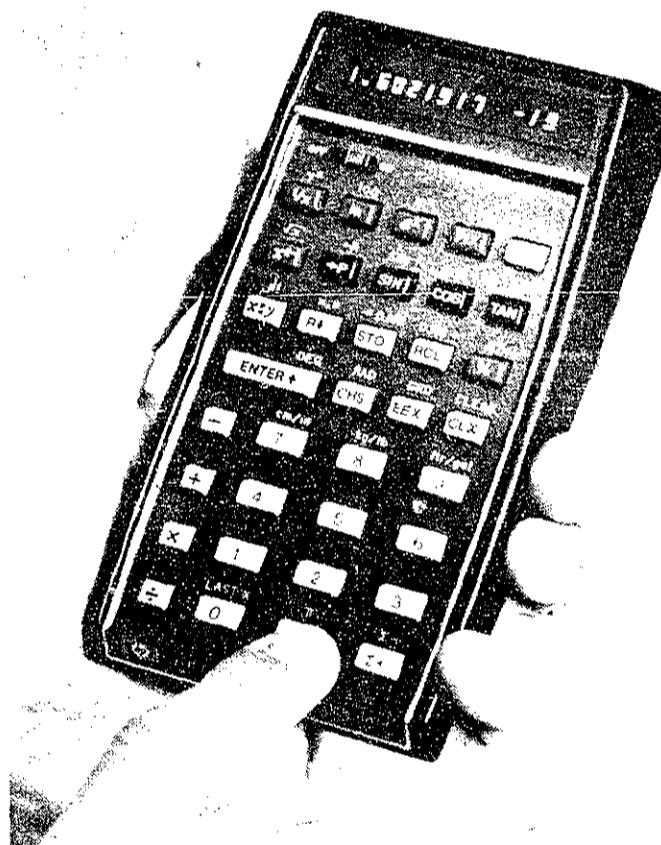
FACULTY AND STUDENTS WILL LEAD TOURS, ANSWER QUESTIONS ABOUT PROGRAMS, FINANCIAL AID AND ADMISSIONS REQUIREMENTS.

DATE . . . . . Monday, December 17  
PLACE . . . . . Gund Hall  
48 Quincy St.  
TIME . . . . . 3-5 PM

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# Editorial

The United States has survived slightly more than one year of Richard Nixon's second term as president, during which time we have witnessed shocking tales of deception and criminal behavior in the White House, the felony conviction of a vice president and his subsequent resignation and a mounting pressure on the President to resign and on the Congress to impeach him.

Meanwhile, government in Washington has been paralyzed. Energy "czar" John Love after several months of unsuccessful attempts to direct White House energy policy, has resigned and gone back to Colorado, where he gave up the governorship last summer to take a responsible position within the Nixon Administration. Countless other White House aides, advisors and staffers have resigned, although all deny the effects of Watergate had anything to do with their actions.

However, the fact is that the government needs a clean start. *The Tech* long ago called for the impeachment of President Nixon, and since then the President's credibility has dropped, with a growing proportion of the American public favoring a new face in the Oval Office. All speculation regarding the possible new face was set aside last week, with the inauguration of Rep. Gerald Ford, R-Mich., as the nation's 40th vice president. As expected, Ford's confirmation triggered a number of actions in Congress to persuade Mr. Nixon to resign or face impeachment. We reported last week that Republican leaders in the Senate are prepared to ask for the President's resignation to save the party in 1974, although Republican National Committee Chairman George Bush said earlier this week that Watergate will have no effect on GOP chances in the '74 congressional races.

The pressure on Nixon to resign has distracted the nation from the subject of impeachment. The House Judiciary Committee, the committee

which must ultimately draw up a list of particulars to impeach the President, has announced steps will be taken to speed up its investigation, and come to a conclusion as soon as possible as to whether Nixon has committed impeachable offenses. To expedite the process, the committee has appointed a subcommittee to deal with the impeachment question, expecting a smaller group to be more efficient.

If one thing is certain, it is that the President will never resign if it is not the will of the public. Unless pressure on both the White House and House Judiciary Committee persists, we may face another three years of a crippled presidency. Therefore, *The Tech* urges everybody to write their Congressmen and senators over the upcoming vacation, and keep pressing to have Nixon removed from office. The one thing that causes Congress to act is public opinion, especially in the form of mail, and the Judiciary Committee has received more than 400,000 letters since it began the impeachment inquiry, most of which were in support of the committee's action.

Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino, D-NJ, has said he will move as expeditiously as possible on the impeachment investigation, but a person close to the committee suggested last week that Rodino is not moving as quick as he could be because he wants to present a "solid case" to the House of Representatives when the committee drafts the bill of particulars.

Nonetheless, the committee responds to mail, and we believe continued pressure from the public — including students and faculty — is the only thing that will put a new administration in the White House before 1976. We further believe this is an important objective, and suggest you write to either Rodino or your own congressman, US House of Representatives, Washington, DC, 20515. Write today and write often.

## Letter to The Tech

### To the Editor:

Whether or not Mr. Gromala sees fit to retract his demonstrably incorrect statement (in his letter to *The Tech* of 7 December) that 3.095 has been cancelled, the readers of *The Tech* are entitled to the following facts:

1. Not only has 3.095 not been cancelled, the subject of cancellation of that course has never been considered by Course III's Undergraduate Curriculum Committee; the only action of the Committee with regard to 3.095 has been to strongly support it and recommend that funds be allocated for its expansion and improvement in the 1974-75 academic year. (The Committee, incidentally, is composed of roughly equal numbers of senior faculty, junior faculty and students).

2. The Department Head has acted on the Committee's recommendation and extracted a considerable sum from a starvation-level departmental budget for that purpose.

3. The course description for 3.095 is already prepared for the 1974-75 Catalog, and will, according to the description, be offered in that academic year.

4. The MIT Committee on Curricula has recently approved 3.095 as a Science Distribution Subject.

Since I am on the above mentioned Course III committee and am also in charge of class scheduling and MIT Catalog submissions for Course III, I can make the above statements with some confidence that they are true.

As to Mr. Gromala's statement that opportunities to "get one's hands dirty" are sorely lacking at MIT: I haven't tested its general validity, but it certainly is not true of Course III. For Course III there are the following possibilities:

a. 3.095, as discussed above and described reasonably well in Mr. Gromala's letter.

b. 3.19, Techniques of Metal Sculpture, U (1,2), 0-4-2; this is an introduction to the techniques of metal

joining by welding and brazing and metal forming by cutting and forging, with some limited (and optional) subtopics such as blacksmithing and metal finishing. There are no formal, scheduled lectures, but the instructors (and sometimes visitors) do so on an *ad hoc* basis. The problems assigned are problems in execution; the intention is to show the limitations and the aesthetic potential of common structural materials; the method is to educate the mind via the hands, rather than vice versa, and we can guarantee dirty hands as well as scorched clothing, and possibly some cuts and abrasions as well.

c. 3.081, Materials Laboratory I, U(2), 1-6-5 (Institute Laboratory Course).

d. 3.082, Materials Laboratory II U(1), 1-6-5.

e. 3.083, Materials Laboratory III U(1), 1-6-5.

The last three courses are designed for maximum physical exposure to and understanding of the tools of metallurgy

and materials science, from tensile testing machines through X-ray diffraction, optical and electron microscopy to magnetic susceptibility and thermoelectric behavior; of casting, heat treatment, powder technology of metals and ceramics, glass processing and high-strength glass, welding and brazing. In all three courses you will have to learn how it's done, do it yourself, and report your results in a reasonably clear manner. There are no prerequisites for 3.081, 3.082 or 3.083, but both the laboratory and homework loads are higher than 3.095 or 3.19 and there is more analytical emphasis. In any case, you have a fairly wide choice as to the kind of dirt you wish to accumulate under fingernails.

I do not wish to judge Mr. Gromala's opinions as hastily as he has apparently judged us. It is hard enough to get the senior faculty in any department to agree on anything, let alone such issues as whether enjoyment and education can be simultaneous. But I should point out that, for those of us who enjoy the luxury of criticizing without the unfashionable encumbrance of the facts, an adequate answer has already been devised by my esteemed colleague, K.C. Russell, as quoted in Thursday (Vol. 6, No. 8, page 8, Nov. 1st, 1973).

Robert M. Rose  
Professor of Metallurgy and  
Materials Science

## SQA from Washington

WASHINGTON, Dec 12 — Ever wonder why newspapers publish end-of-the-year features on the most important stories of the year? Ever pause to think why you are reading yet another list of gag Christmas gifts to public figures? So did I. Tonight the light dawns.

While I was hiking along Wisconsin Avenue, my mind switched from contemplating the horn-blowing automobile drivers who had the audacity to complain because I interfered with their rush to the suburbs to cogitating on more tranquil affairs. To wit, what am I going to write for Friday's column.

There is absolutely nothing happening in Washington. Comparatively nothing, that is. Richard Nixon has just issued the eighth definitive statement in slightly over five years on his personal finances. There are signs that the country is finally beginning to realize that this tax dodger is also responsible for the high price of food and the lack of a viable energy policy. Big deal. He is safe for another week or two. Everyone in town, and one suspects across the country, is trying to struggle through Christmas. There will be enough times to deal with Nixon's malfeasance later. In short, there is no news. You have heard all you want to know, or care to ask, about energy, the Arabs, the Israelis, the Deans, Watergate, and the Fords. Politicians are preparing to leave the capital, face their constituents, and gain some perspective on what is really happening to — and in — this country. So

... herewith find our annual gift list (the list of New Year's resolutions can wait until the first week in January when there is also no news.)

To Richard Nixon — a blanket (it's cold in Leavenworth, Kansas.)

To Ronald Ziegler — 365 injections (one a day, just before the press briefing) of truth serum.

To Henry Kissinger — a magician's hat and a few Middle East rabbits (he already has enough bunnies.)

To Carl Bernstein, John Sirica, Frank Wills, and Bob Woodward — the nation's eternal gratitude.

To Sam Ervin — a plug of chawing tabakey and a cracker barrel (with crackers.)

To Rosemary Woods — Ten free visits to the nearest health spa to help soothe her aching muscles and joints after suffering the massive trauma of a "Rosemary Reach."

To Bob Haldeman — a comb.

To the editors of *The New York Times* — a free visit to the nearest ophthalmologist and optician so next time they will be able to see a story like Watergate when it hits them in the face? also, a new set of inch-high letters worn out this summer when they were used every day trying to convince people that *The Times* actually was covering the Watergate story.

To E. Howard Hunt — a better fitting red wig.

To Joseph Alsop — a year's supply of ten-foot tall Russians.

To Gerald Ford — the football helmet Lyndon Johnson swore Ford never wore.

To Edward Gurney — more luck defending himself before the grand jury than he had defending Richard Nixon before the Senate Watergate Committee.

To Pat Buchanan — a course in elementary logic.

To George McGovern — the strength to withstand the urge to start every Senate speech with "I told you so."

To Elliot Richardson — a straight arrow.

To Archibald Cox — an "A" for effort.

To Leon Jaworski — the break he will need to crack the case.

To John Connally — better luck next time and a copy of "The Collected Works of Benedict Arnold."

To Israeli Intelligence — a copy of *Pearl Harbor: Lessons to be Learned* and a picture of Washington crossing the Delaware.

To the Massachusetts Institute of Technology — 100,000 barrels of oil.

To Charles Alan Wright — a course in constitutional law.

To John Ehrlichman — a Dale Carnegie course and a copy of *How to Win Friends and Influence People*.

To Rowland Evans and Robert Novak — the ability to distinguish fact from fiction.

To Martha Mitchell — a free phone for a year.

To my readers — Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

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# Mideast peace chances slim

(Continued from page 1)

should they, now of all times, be willing to settle for less than everything?"

He also stated that resolution of the Arab-Israeli crisis would not really mean peace in the Mideast. He categorized the Mideast crisis as "not merely a war between Israel and the Arabs but a conscious decision on the part of the Soviet Union to seek its own gains by confrontation with the West."

"There never has been a detente with the Soviets. Of the four articles signed by Bresheve on detente, three have long since been broken and the fourth (a commitment not to send troops to troubled areas such as the Mideast) has remained intact only because the Russians have been unwilling to take the risks involved," Soloway said.

He also concluded that the major problem in Mideast negotiations has been "an absence of credible, firm leadership in the US. If the Russians sense a vacuum they'll move to adjust it. That's the way they operate."

Dr. Frankel expressed his views on the energy crisis and the Arab boycott by saying that those who give in to the Arabs, like Britain did, will suffer just as much or more than before. The reason for this, according to Frankel, is that the boycott is really an economic, not a political issue.

"Even if there were no war in the Middle East, the Arabs would still be using the curtailment of oil to help drive up the basic price and hence their profits. They are only using Israel as a partial political tool and as justification for this embargo."

As for its effectiveness against the United States, Frankel said that he believed the energy crisis

to be over-estimated.

"For years the big seven international oil companies have been telling us that US supplies are dwindling rapidly whereas the Middle East for a super abundance. They hope to do this to justify their tremendous outlay in Mideastern drilling," Frankel stated.

"Twenty years ago they told us we had only about 40 billion barrels and yet without any major expansions or discoveries (Alaska and offshore oil are not included in these figures) we still have those same 40 billion barrels," he added.

If one looks on the back of the geologist reports, according to Frankel, over 80 billion barrels of recoverable oil would be available if the American public were willing to pay the added price.

"Also none of this includes Alaska. With the initial estimates of 10 billion barrels on the North Slope, it wouldn't be economically feasible for the oil companies to sink more than \$4 billion in outlays. Since then,

however, they've spent \$4.8 billion on basic costs and are now prepared to spend another \$4.5 billion for the Alaskan pipeline and \$1.5 billion for tankers. The only reason that can do it is because conservative estimates of the oil now run from 40 to 60 billion barrels. I think there's most probably something on the order of 100 to 150 billion barrels

... The US is not about to run out of oil."

Other sources such as tar sands and shale were cited by Frankel as capable of producing up to 1 trillion barrels from US fields alone. Also, as the price of oil rises, he sees the possibility of using wells now capped due to the cost of production.

Frankel then pictured the effects of the Arab boycott on the US to be of short-term character. "The ones who are really hurting are the developing countries like Bangladesh. In fact I believe the real force to overthrow the Arab blackmail will come from the underdeveloped countries, not from the industrialized nations at all."

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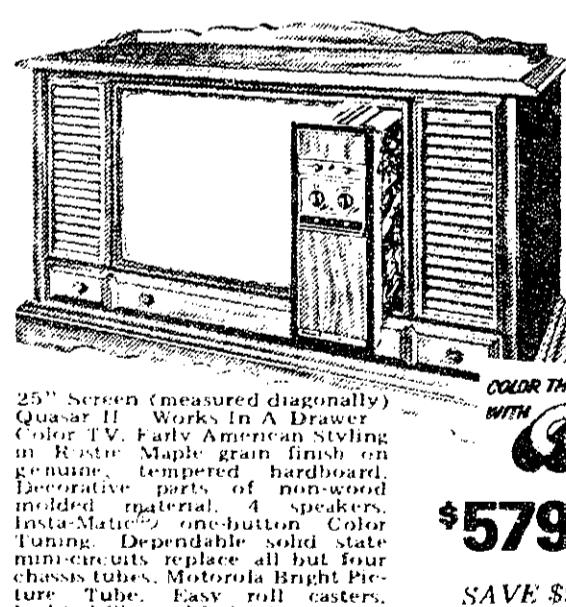
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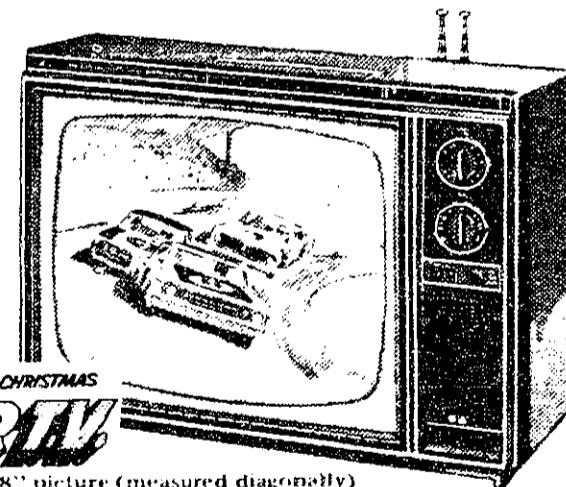
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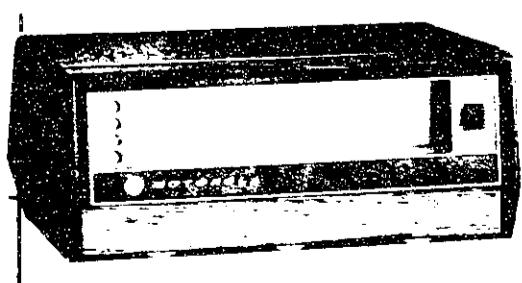
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# the tech arts section



oto by Dave Tenenbaum

Peter Gabriel of Genesis (see page 8)

# kiss this

## mark astolfi

*Mx.:* A courtesy title preceding a man, woman, or child's surname. Pronounced "mix."

*Sports Torts:* Ah, the Red Sox. What a pitching staff. On paper, at any rate. They like Cha Cha Cepeda so much that they purchased, for a paltry \$75,000, his old Giants teammate Juan Marichal, and his \$140,000 paycheck as well. Juan was once the premiere NL twirler, and he sez he's OK and ready to pitch. Haven't we heard that before. At any rate, the starting rotation looks like some permutation and/or combination of Reggie Cleveland, Rick Wise, Juan, Bill Lee, Roger Moret, and Luis Tiant. And while it's been some time since the Kenmores had such a potentially dynamite pitching stable, it's also been a while since their offense looked so weak. The departure of Reggie Smith hurt, and his place has yet to be filled. Yaz, Petrocelli, and Cepeda certainly can't be counted on for many more powerhouse seasons at the plate, and the kids, Cooper, Evans, Miller, have shown little. Catcher Carlton Fisk may well be the key to the offense, if he can boost his average a bit. And perhaps Dick McAuliffe has a good season or two left. The Sox hit 147 homer in 1973, to extend their Major League record for consecutive seasons with over 100 team home runs to 28. That record may go down the tube, as well as pennant hopes, if the plate power isn't augmented between now and April. Will Juan and Co. be tormented by a host of 1-0 and 2-1 losses in 1974?

Meanwhile, Carl Yastrzemski had been doing x amount (depending on which newspaper you read) of negotiating with Japanese baseball brass (Chunichi Dragons of the Central League have been mentioned) about the possibility of playing under the Rising Sun in 1974. Although the reserve clause doesn't take into account country-hopping, the two Japanese leagues, Central and Pacific have a working agreement with state-side owners not to spirit away American players. Many discarded major leaguers have found new life over there in recent years (Dick Stuart, Clete Boyer, George Altman, Jim Hicks) and the Japanese leagues have guidelines limiting each team to two foreign (read: American) players. (Why do they do it? It's just a yen.) All I can say is, how will Carl look on a baseball card wearing a gas-mask, \$300,000 or no \$300,000?

And speaking of Japan, they may get their first taste of American football if the WFL plan to land a team in Tokyo pans out. Presumably, these will be American players and not Japanese, and will not be expected to take up residence over there, since there's always the chance they could be traded to North America, or worse, Europe. Yup, Gary Davidson, who got the ABA and WHA off the ground, is looking to place teams in London, Germany, and Mexico as well. Can Brazil, India, China, the Soviet Union be close behind? I am quite intrigued with the possibility of a new pro football loop, and the innovations in playing rules, franchise placement, and player procurement that are damned necessary if this league (and the Universal Football League, which promises "a different kind of game") is to compete with the established, 26-team NFL.

I would also like to complain about the so-called 10-year rule initiated by Major League baseball this year, viz: a ten year veteran cannot be traded without his permission by a team for which he has played for five years. (Ron Santo has been the first to, in

effect, choose his next job.) Applauded in some corners, I say the rule side-steps the issue: are professional sports players pieces of merchandise or are they not? The reserve clause and trading procedures to date say yes, Curt Flood and the framers of this new rule say no. I mean, you go to buy tires for your VW, and the man at the tire place doesn't give the set of steel radials you've been eyeing the chance to hold out for a Cadillac. You pay your money, they wrap 'em up. Aren't ballplayers just the same? I think trading has proved to be a satisfactory method of moving personnel, and if the new rule does anything good, it prevents premature retirements. A ballplayer knows when he signs his contract what the score is, and why should he be allowed to negotiate the question. He isn't an owner, he's an employee. That's my opinion, at any rate.

Hey, did you notice? The San Diego Padres are finally Washington-bound, recent acquisitions McCovey and Tolan in tow. This nation's Capital twice tried and twice failed to support Major League Baseball (cf. Minnesota Twins and Texas Rangers) and it amazes me that somebody still thinks it possible. But somebody do. One problem has always been the proximity to Baltimore, always a strong team at the gate, and perhaps the Washington Padres (or Nats, Caps, Waterbugs, or whatever) will force the O's out, or vice versa. If so, there's no dearth of places a team could relocate: New Orleans and Indianapolis are ravenous for pro baseball, and Denver, Buffalo, Phoenix, Toronto, and Tampa are also prime possibilities. Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn envisions (dream on!), instead of the usual expansion, the establishment of a third Major League, made up of West Coast, Hawaiian, and Oriental teams, in places like Tokyo, Osaka, Taiwan, and Manila. Travel won't be that much of a hassle, as flying between San Francisco and Japan is only an hour more than a trip from the West Coast to, say, Boston. Also, how about aluminum gloves, huh, Bowie?

*Comic Books:* The latest *Capt. Marvel* is out, the new Marvel one, not the revived D.C. one, and artist-scripter Jim Starlin continues to turn out stunning, incredible graphics, so far above the average comic book fare as to be a new Golden Age of sorts, for as long as the boy can keep it up. Besides the splash page, the new issue had three super full page panels, not one the traditional space-waster. Starlin's stories are relatively short on violence, and long on intricate plots. In the current adventure, one of the Titans, god-men who inhabit the center of the moon of Saturn by the same name, has captured the Cosmic Cube, sort of a modern-day Aladdin's lamp, and with it plans to take over the universe (what else?) His name is Thanos, son of the founder of the Titan colony, Mentor, older brother of Eros, and adopted brother of the mystic lady Titan called Moon Dragon. Eros, Mentor, Moon Dragon, along with an android Mentor created, the Destroyer (based on a Marvel character of the same name who battled the Nazi menace in the 40's), and the Avengers (Thor, Capt. America, Black Panther, Mantis, Swordsman, Scarlet Witch, and the Vision) seem powerless to prevent Thanos from carrying out his sinister dream, even though they are lead by the cosmically aware Capt. Marvel. Thanos claims he's doing all of this out of love for a strange blue-white lady in a voluminous black robe, of whom we know quite little so far. He speaks in green balloons, the Vision in his traditional yellow, and the Destroyer in blue. The way Starlin paints it (no pun intended, kind readers), Thanos, who in the final panel merges with the sky to become some manner of true god, is gonna do it, and woe be to Earth. The key is getting the Cosmic Cube back, and the true identity of the lady in the black robe. This beats *Star Trek* any day of the week.



photo by Dave Tenenbaum

Peter Gabriel of Genesis

### On the cover:

## Genesis, by the pound

by John Krout

It opened with a fascinating, overwhelming wash of chords from the mellotron — the introduction to "Watcher of the Skies," and, while I couldn't help recognizing it after playing their album, *Fox Trot*, for six months, it was suddenly a relief to know that Genesis was going to do a very good show.

Genesis is one of these modern groups whose studio sound brings forth a response of joy far more meaningful and lasting than that of anything we heard in the fifties or sixties. I don't mean to downgrade the past; it's important that our tastes and the music evolved during those years so that we can accept what the artists are now producing. Yet no sock-hop classic can reach out and please you as much as the works of Yes, Jethro Tull, or Genesis.

The group was brought to Boston as part of a generously-budgeted promotional plan by their new parent label, Atlantic. The scene was Cohen Auditorium at Tufts, a high school auditorium if ever I saw one — less than a thousand seats — and at \$1 a head, no one made a penny on this show. The idea, of course, was to put the music of Genesis into as many heads as possible. Being a Saturday night, circumstances guaranteed a sellout.

The band devoted most of their two-hour performance to intriguing material from their new album, *Selling England By The Pound* and received a standing ovation more than once. Lead guitarist Steve Hackett and organist Tony Banks traded themes back and forth competently all evening, backed by bassist Mike Rutherford and drummer Phil Collins. As on their records, most of the action came from the keyboard instruments, a balance definitely counter to the patterns established by the two other British progressive rock conglomerates mentioned above, yet none-the-less extremely effective.

The four of them sit or stand quite at ease, concentrating on their instruments. Vocalist Peter Gabriel, however, got into it in the wild fashion of Marjoe or Alice Cooper, complete with contortions and costume changes. The impression is therefore one of contrast; four serious musicians and one theatre major.

This curious dichotomy was the only flaw of the evening, though not a trivial one. Neither singer nor band give one another enough support. The band appeared to ignore Gabriel, unwilling or unable to prance about while constructing their complex sounds; this was especially true of Hackett, who is very near-sighted and, wearing no glasses, seemed to be quite sleepy. And Gabriel at times sacrificed melody in his vocals to antics of the moment, a serious matter in many Genesis songs where earcatching tunes and his fine voice combine to excellent effect.

They're very good on stage now, but soon something will have to give. Either the band will become theatrical or Peter Gabriel will join the band.

But while Genesis goes about resolving their onstage condition, we can all enjoy the aforementioned *Selling England By The Pound*. Frankly, it is one of the finest vinyl products to cross the Atlantic in quite a time.

Gabriel's visual style is, of course, unrevealed by the sonic medium, so he puts his best into his vocal productions. And his best is very, very good indeed. He carries the words into your mind on a rich sea of melody; his uncommonly great reach into the upper stratosphere of the male vocal range will leave all you potential superstar singers gasping.

His topics are greatly changed since Genesis' last outing, *Fox Trot*, which contains both "Watcher" and their 23-minute masterpiece, "Supper's Ready." Therein the story was the future and the past, both eras evoked in distinctly surreal fashion. On *Selling*, however, the stories are all very much in the present — a street-gang battle, a preacher in an establishment of whose repute he abruptly becomes aware, love won and lost — and very much more accessible, perhaps because they are taken complete from real life, rather than incomplete from imagination.

Hackett's guitar once again is overshadowed by Banks's ivories, and I'm beginning to wonder how long things will remain this way. Steve Hackett is immensely talented — he often sounds more like King Crimson's excellent Robert Fripp than Fripp himself — and I can't see him willing to sit and play a recipe of 1 part lead, 3 parts duet, and 5 parts background forever. When he gets the chance, he soars.

Yet for all the seeming internal concerns you should look out for this group Genesis. They'll capture your mind if you give 'em a chance. And you'll love it.

### THE TECH ARTS SECTION

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photo by Donna Paula

## Preserved in the Act

by Mark Astolfi

*Preservation Act 1* - The Kinks (RCA)

After two uninspired albums on RCA, *Muswell Hillbillies* and *Everybody's In Show Biz*, Ray Davies is finally back on the beam with *Preservation Act 1*, the title of which is irritating, harkening back to *Lola vs. Powerman and the Money-Go-Round Vol. 1*, of which there was never a volume 2. But the music is far from irritating, the cleverest and most imaginative since *Arthur*, of which this record is a worthy, if belated, successor. Past Kinks albums have been built around a central theme, and *Preservation* is no exception: here, it seems to be the march of the money-eaters (represented by real estate fiend Flash) versus the inward-searching humanist (portrayed by The Tramp), with the Common Man stuck in the middle. There is no cohesive plot really; each song is merely a tableau, and they are diverse enough to include a Fifties nostalgia song and a hilarious allegory between cricket (the sport) and religion.

By now, it's pretty clear that Ray Davies isn't the rockin' roller that he used to be, and he needn't be at that. The Kinks number eight, their ranks swelled by a horn section, and Ray makes excellent use of the band, as well as the oft-abused female backing vocals, here used tastefully; Ray realizes they're far from obligatory, unlike many current groups. A couple songs are up tempo, but no hard-nosed stuff like "Lola," "Victoria," "Brainwashed," or "Powerman." For some happy reason, Ray's songwriting has taken on a renewed humor and vitality, and every song exhibits an effortless grace and wit seldom achieved in rock music. It is truly Ray's renaissance.

Best among the songs are "Sweet Lady Genevieve" and "Sitting In the Midday Sun." The former is a superb number, the prettiest thing Davies has penned since "Waterloo Sunset." His singing is gentle yet resourceful, offhandedly emotional and calculatedly deadpan, with strong melody and nicely punctuated phrasing. Indeed, Ray's voice has never sounded better, and is used, not abused, to great effect on the album. "One of the Survivors" is also quite good, a Fifties nostalgia song (was Chuck Berry the only recording star of that decade, or merely the only rocker?) with a couple of new

## Ray Davies of the Kinks

musical twists to that overtaxed theme. "Cricket," as sung by the pompous Vicar, and "Demolition" ("We'll buy up the towns and we'll knock 'em all down") are monuments to Ray's pungent wit. And "Money and Corruption" is incredible: it begins in a traditional English protest/folksong vein, lamenting the crooked politicians and money-grabbing businessmen, then slyly segueing into a working man's candidate's appeal for election support, his true motives becoming increasingly obvious as the song progresses: "And we will nationalize the wealthy companies, and all the directors will be answerable to me... Oh God how I love this land!"

The album packaging is unpretentious. It says "The Kinks," which is read "Ray Davies." It is, in short, Ray Davies' miraculous return from the dead, a powerfully entertaining comeback to say the least.

## Alice's Muscle goes limp

by Harlo Wilcox

*Muscle of Love* - Alice Cooper (Warner Bros.)

This is the Alice Cooper Group's 7th album to date, and, except for their first, *Pretties For You*, is their weakest. Of course, few groups last this long intact, and of those that do, most are sounding pretty run down. It's hard to see how Alice and his boys could be running out of inspirational material, for "We're the ultimate American band, merely the end product of an affluent society," to quote Mr. Cooper. The boys watch a lot of television, in fact, the other week "Alice Cooper" was the answer to one of the questions on *Jeopardy*, and host Art Fleming remarked that Alice was a regular viewer and thanks for watching. Alice has also said that you could get the equivalent of a liberal arts degree watching TV game shows. Yet TV is an area they've never explored. They're all gun freaks, and in 1972 the band spent over \$32,000 for beer alone. The American effort in space, pro sports, Boy Scouts, comic books, there's so much they could have fun with. Instead, Alice and the group continue to dig into their past: teenage alienation in the Fabulous Fifties. They were all friends in *HiSkool*, having met on the track team and school paper (track team for macho, paper to get girls, or so they hoped.) Neal, Dennis, Glen, Mike and Vinnie (Alice) were the punk offspring of rich men in Phoenix, and spent their time boozing, fighting, whoring, watching TV, and wrapping their spanking new flamingo-pink T-Birds around telephone poles. The rock band thing started out as a hack skit at a track banquet, but eventually panned out into the real thing.

And much of *Muscle of Love* is nostalgic. Side one has some sort of plot line: Ohio hick goes to New York City to hit it big ("Big Apple Dreamin'"), has to hustle to stay alive ("Never Been Sold Before"), becomes bitterly jaded ("Hard-Hearted Alice"), ends up in the slam, get out, gets shot, dies ("Crazy Little Child"). Not all that interesting, and hardly presented well: the first two tunes are solid rockers, somehow anonymous while still posed and self-conscious. "Hard-Hearted Alice" is a slow mournful throwaway, and "Crazy Little Child" is a rinky tinkle ballroom number, Alice sounding like a cross between Leon Russell and Danny

Kaye, and very bored.

Alice has always exhibited brilliant command over the commercial potential of unsavory subject matter while sticking to the basics musically. Even the theatrical showmanship of his last, *Billion Dollar Babies*, was controlled and calculated, never either getting out of hand or letting up. In contrast, *Muscle of Love* is confused and aimless. The bulky packaging erate serves no thematic purpose: the Institute of Nude Wrestling and the group as drunken sailors on leave, developed on the inner sleeve and the credits sheet (which turns into a book cover: back to *HiSkool*) is never expanded on the record. There is virtually no thematic unity to the record, as worked so well on their last three. And why has dwarf Bill Bardy (alias Mr. Trudnich, Dean of Boys) been adopted into the fold?

Side two has a couple palpable tunes. "Muscle of Love" is a knockout AM single, in the tradition of "Under My Wheels," "School's Out," and "Elected." Therein is explained, beyond the shadow of a doubt, what the "muscle of love" actually is, and it ain't the heart. Probably the reason the nude wrestling bit and the lady-with-the-bulging-biceps motif were adopted was to distract from and/or camouflage the true meaning of the album's title. But the subject isn't touched on beyond the title cut. "Working Up a Sweat" is a little lighter, using more traditional rock chordings, this album's "No More Mister Nice Guy." "Teenage Lament '74" has been released as the new 45; *Billboard* calls it a "pseudo-Fifties" song. I don't care to guess what it is, but Liza Mineilli, the LaBelle sisters, Ronnie Spector, and the Pointer Sisters should know, as they sing in the background.

"The Man With the Golden Gun" is similar in temperment to McCartney's "Live and Let Die." It seems to me I recall reading that Ian Fleming's James Bond novel of that name is being made into a movie, and this could just be the theme. It's built like a movie theme should be: listen once, throw away. "Woman Machine" has a clever bit with electric and machine noises, but is at best pretty lame.

*Muscle of Love* will be, I'm afraid, best enjoyed only by hard core, terminal Alice Cooper fiends, and is hardly suited for general consumption. Tracing some of the influences through Alice's records, one can see he's stagnating: too much of a good thing. We Alice Cooper fans can accept the band forlorn, self-abused, caught with their musical pants down. Otherwise, it's a singularly boring, bland, ill-conceived, sloppily executed, thematically vacuous, unstimulating drag of an album. One to be forgiven and forgotten.



Alice Cooper

# Classical Things

## Stephen Ovades

In his capacity as Assistant Conductor, Michael Tilson Thomas was called upon to conduct a great many Boston Symphony concerts during William Steinberg's extended illness several years ago, and he was hailed at the time as a *wunderkind*; the new Leonard Bernstein. The bloom has worn off the relationship between Mr. Thomas and the orchestra since then, and there is an unpleasant degree of tension in concerts and especially in rehearsals. Though he is undeniably a brilliant musician, Thomas seems to lack the gift for working with the players that Ozawa, for example, exemplifies so extraordinarily well. The Spectrum Concerts, which were established to attract a college age audience, have been incorporated into the regular Friday/Saturday concert series, and the explanation and discussion by Thomas works rather poorly with this more traditionally oriented group of concert-goers. The Spectrum Series survives on its own on Thursday nights, and the first concert was attended by a small, though enthusiastic, young audience. The program's "theme" was transcriptions, and the most interesting conclusion from the concert, (though it wasn't discussed by Mr. Thomas at all), is that the success of a transcription depends in great measure upon the appropriateness of the transfer of medium and even more upon the quality of the original work.

John Cage's *Suite for Toy Piano* wasn't much to begin with, and it can't be said to have gained much except volume in its new symphonic garb, courtesy of Lou Harrison. Cage has been for many years the master of musical nullity, and though Harrison's orchestration is colorful, the piece simply isn't worth bothering with in any form.

Monteverdi's *Lamento d'Arianna* was

one of the greatest hits of the early 1600's, and it survives in several transcriptions by Monteverdi himself. Orff's transcription for full modern symphony orchestra is quite close to the original vocal solo version, and it was most effectively sung by Rose Taylor.

Ravel's orchestration of several movements of Schumann's *Carnaval* is well done, demonstrating again his mastery of orchestral effect, but this piece is not a success in the manner of his version of Mussorgsky's *Pictures*. *Carnaval* seems to be more completely a pianistic conception, and doesn't survive the transformation as well. Schoenberg's transcription of the Brahms *Opus 25 Piano Quartet* is rather more successful, since the original seems to be straining to burst out of its chamber-music form. Schoenberg, not generally thought of as an orchestrator, proves his mastery of this art in a brilliant underlining of Brahms's conception. The performance on Thursday night betrayed a lack of effective rehearsal, with many rough edges showing. The gypsy-dance finale was exciting, but the BSO should have been more precise at the same time. All of the pieces, in fact, were played rather crudely, but the Brahms/Schoenberg suffered the most.

The following weekend brought Thomas and the orchestra together for a normal, non-Spectrum concert. The Bach *Third Orchestral Suite* was played by a fairly large orchestra, but it was quite enjoyable. This music is best when performed with one or two players to a part, but the BSO kept the all-important dance-like feeling. The opening "overture" was properly double-dotted, and the "air" (made famous in a transcription as the *Air on the G String*) was played much faster than usual, gaining in spirit without harming the marvelous long phrases. The repeats in the "air" were played by solo instruments, a clever touch in the context of so large-scaled a performance. The remaining movements, distinctly dance pieces, had a delightful swing about them, though the "bourree" felt a bit rushed.

The BSO recorded a brilliantly conceived and played *Also Sprach Zarathustra* under William Steinberg several years

ago, and Thomas's performance of the Strauss blockbuster was not really in the same class. Balances, though occasionally quite clear, were often muddy, and sloppy (and indeed incorrect) entrances indicated a lack of careful preparation. It is still a great piece to hear live, as no recording has yet captured its full impact, and the BSO makes just the right kind of sound in the big moments.

Malcolm Frager is one of those performers that never quite make it to the top, and many have wondered why. On the strength of his Brahms *Second Piano Concerto*, he is a fine technician, though his tone is somewhat chunky, and a careful interpreter, but the magical spark that illuminates the Serkin/Szell recording, for example, was missing. The rapport between soloist and conductor was exemplary, and it was a successful performance in its own rather dry fashion.

The MIT Schola Cantorum made its debut in Kresge Auditorium on December 2 under John Oliver, and it is a fine group with a great deal of potential. Unfortunately, Kresge is a most difficult place for a small vocal ensemble, without orchestral support, to perform in, since its acoustical anomalies make it difficult for individual singers to hear the sound of the group. The opening *Mass for Four Voices* of Monteverdi suffered from serious pitch problems, undoubtedly exacerbated by the Kresge acoustics. The two madrigals which followed it in the first half of the program were much better in this regard. The chorus returned to the stage in a mixed line-up, which probably helped the pitch of the much more chromatic *Sibylline Prophecies* of Orlando di Lasso. There were occasional discrepancies between the chorus and the continuo organ and gamba, but the chorus was consistent within itself here. Members of the ensemble stepped forward to read each "prophecy," which helped in the audience's understanding of the striking differences between sections, though some of the reading was less than ideal. The brisk tempo in Monteverdi's madrigal *Chi vol harer felice* made things difficult for soprano soloist Mary Lee Cirella, but she coped well; the other soloists (Doreen Page, Richard Burke, and Thomas Toma-

sovic) were also more than adequate. The Schola deserves a more sympathetic venue for its future concerts, but this was indeed an auspicious debut.

Since John Oliver became its director, the MIT Choral Society has changed a great deal. It had been primarily composed of non-student members of the MIT community, and had a mature, though not particularly polished, sound. Students now form a far greater proportion of its membership, and the sound of the group is now that of an excellent college chorus, distinctly brighter and younger than before. The loss, such as it is, in the change is more than compensated for by the improved technique and sheer excitement generated in its December 9th concert. From the first entry of the chorus in Haydn's *Te Deum*, it was obvious that the singers were wholeheartedly into the spirit of the music; and the tone was the most solid and strong that I have ever heard in Kresge. Stravinsky's *Mass* is a product of his neo-classical period, and it is a sort of "commentary" in a modern idiom on works such as the preceding Haydn; it was thus a most effective piece of program planning. The singing of the chorus was again secure. Mozart's unfinished *C Minor Mass* stands at the same level as Bach's *B Minor Mass* and Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis*, and the Choral Society's performance was extremely committed and convincing. The virtuosity and versatility required of the soprano soloist (the part was originally planned for Mozart's new bride, Constanze, who must have been some singer!) are incredible, and Mary Lee Cirella made an excellent showing, though her low range was not strong enough for the demands of the "Laudamus Te" movement (but whose is?). Judith Nicosia sang well, though her top range was strained in the "Domine" section, where Mozart calls for a second soprano rather than an alto. The chorus was exceptionally unified in the striking dynamic shifts in the "Qui Tollis," where the stretched-out dissonances are reminiscent of the "Crucifixus" in the Bach *B Minor*. Richard Burke and Robert Woods handled their solo assignments well, though I found Woods to be occasionally overmatched in the quartet.

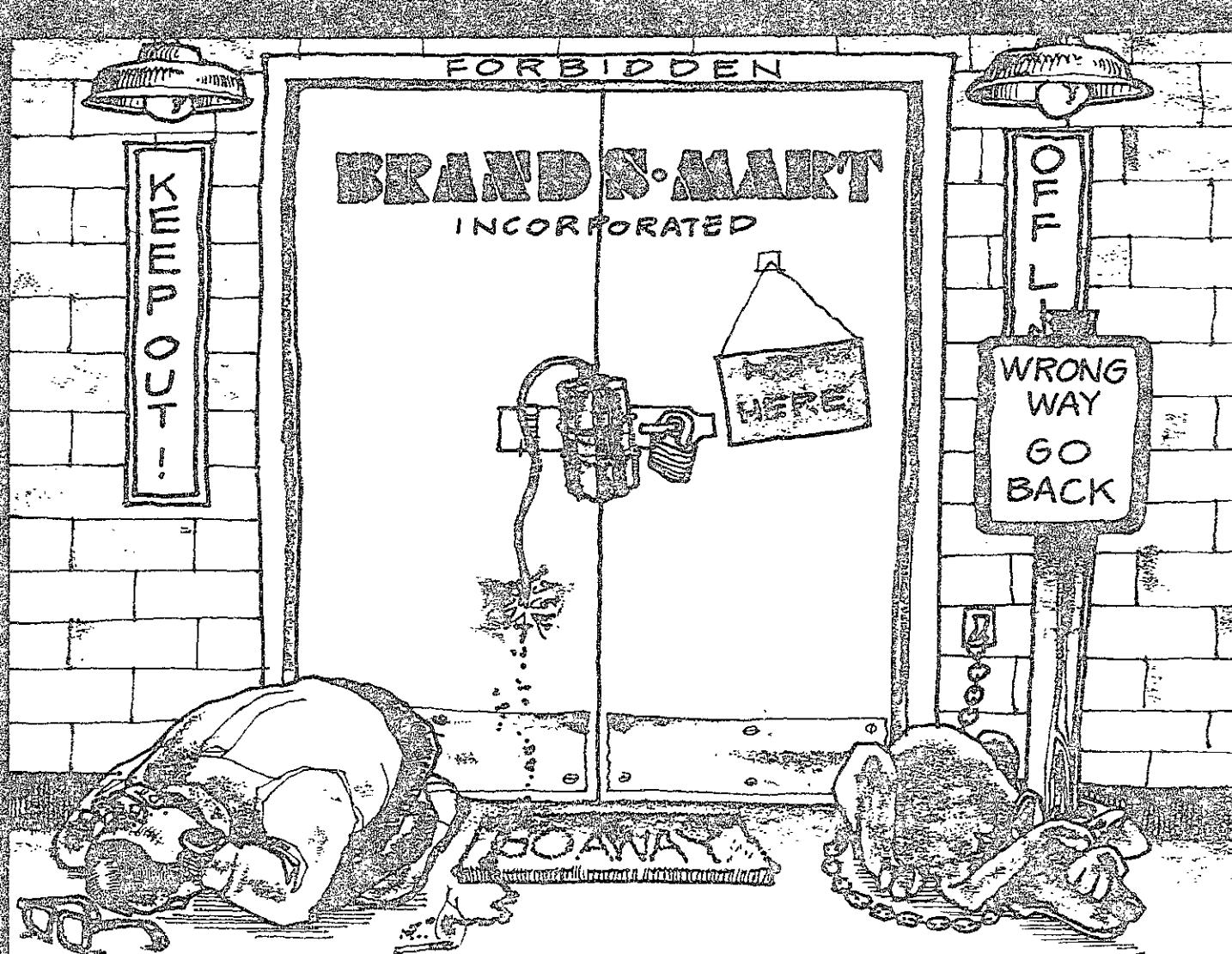
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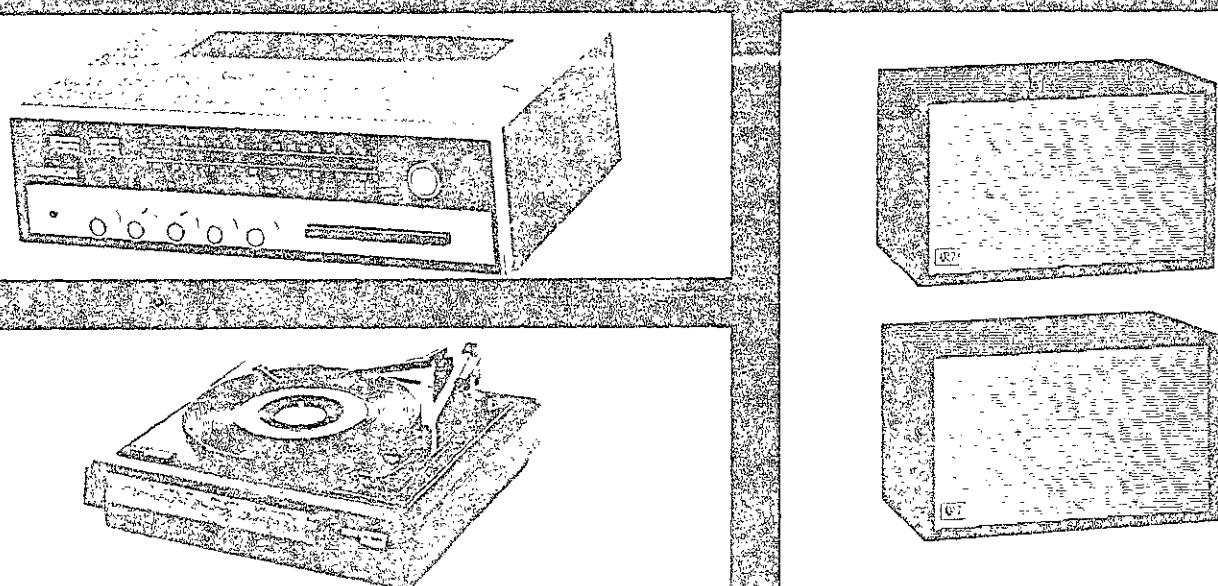
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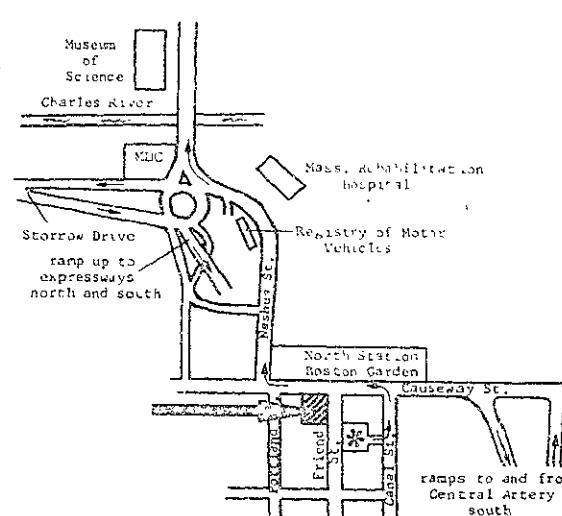
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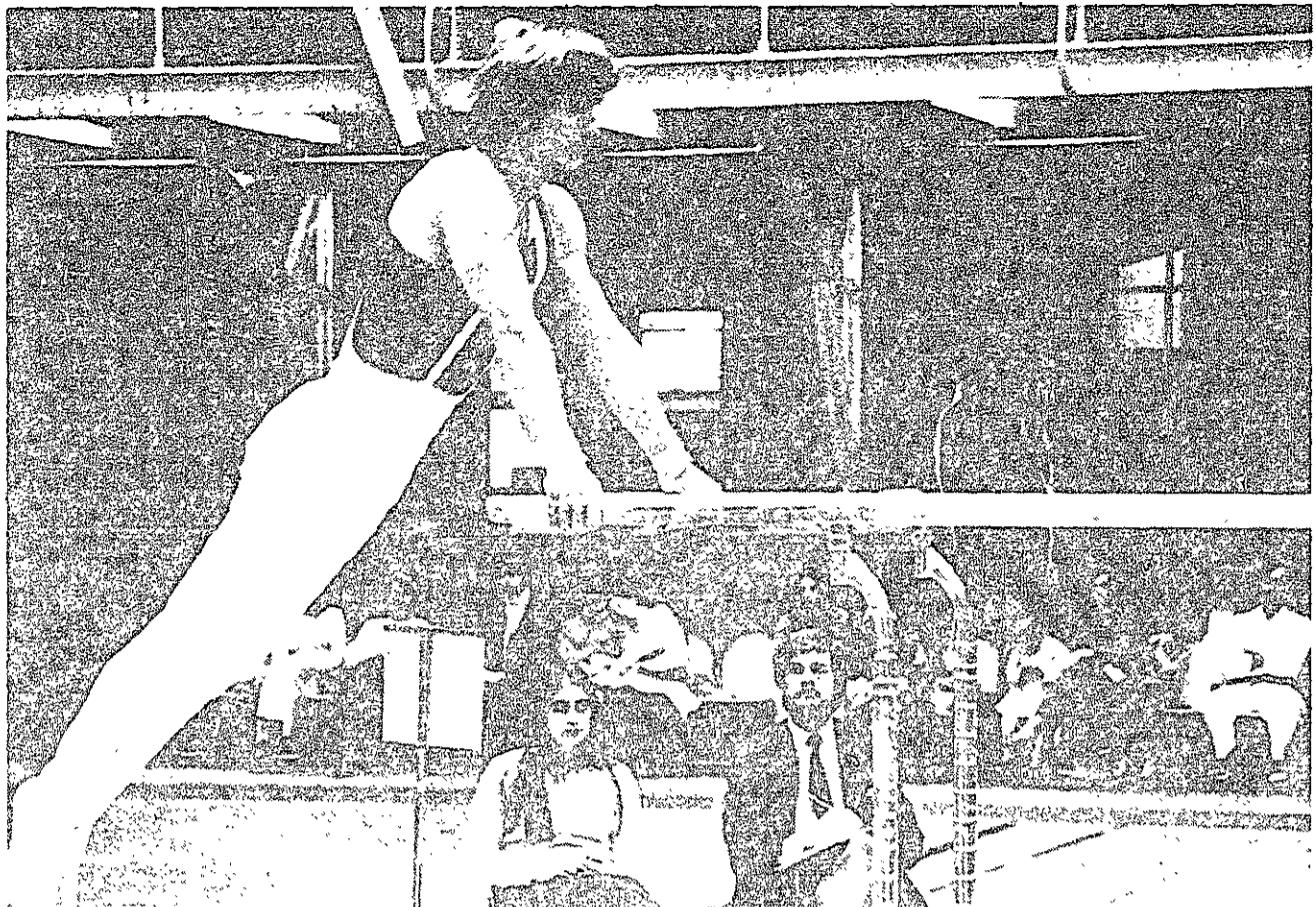
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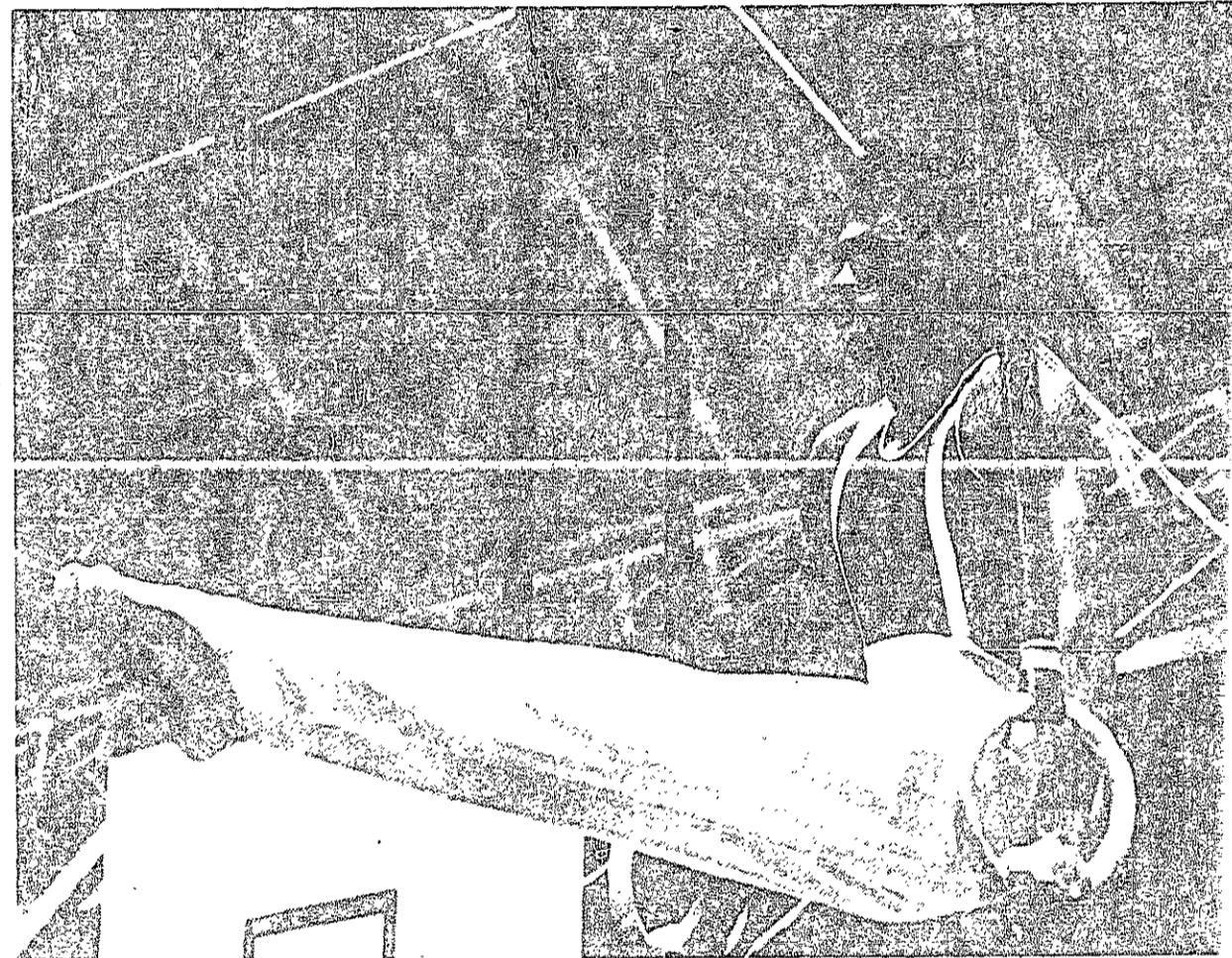
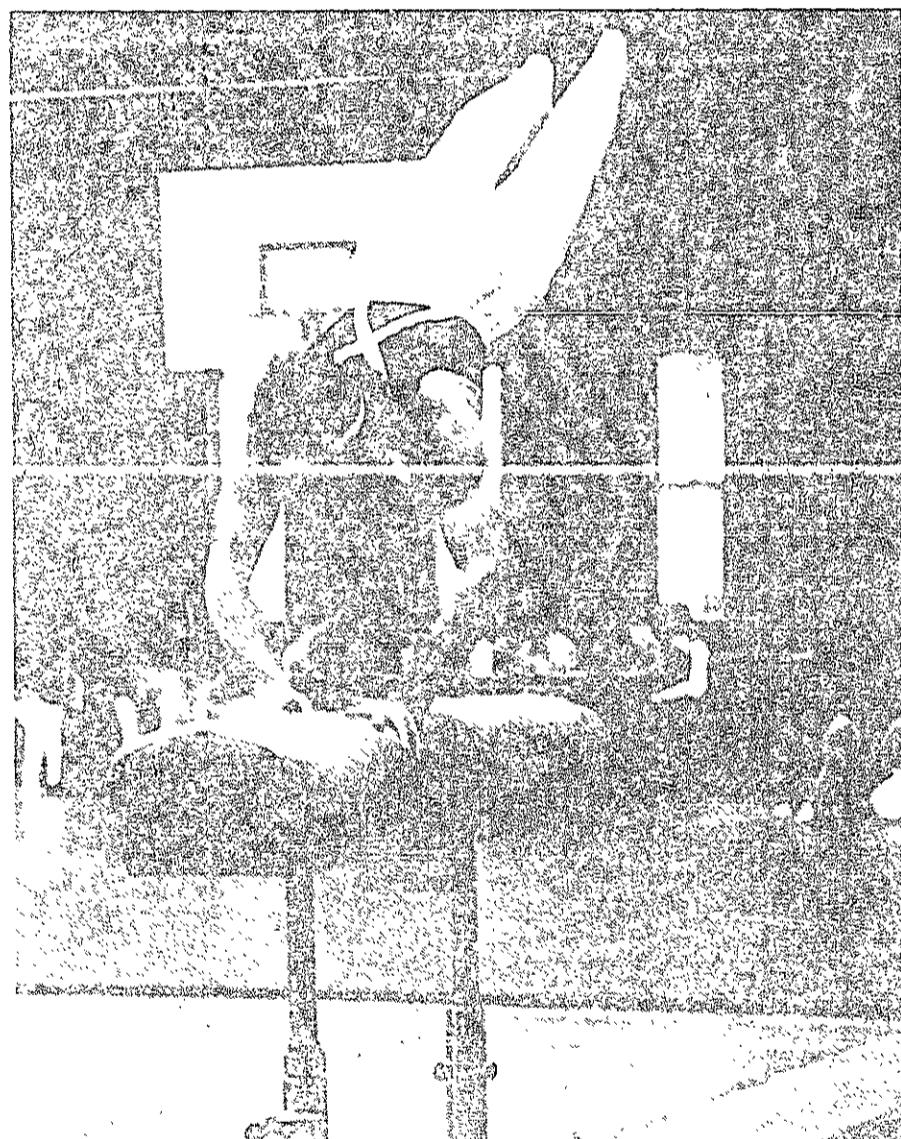
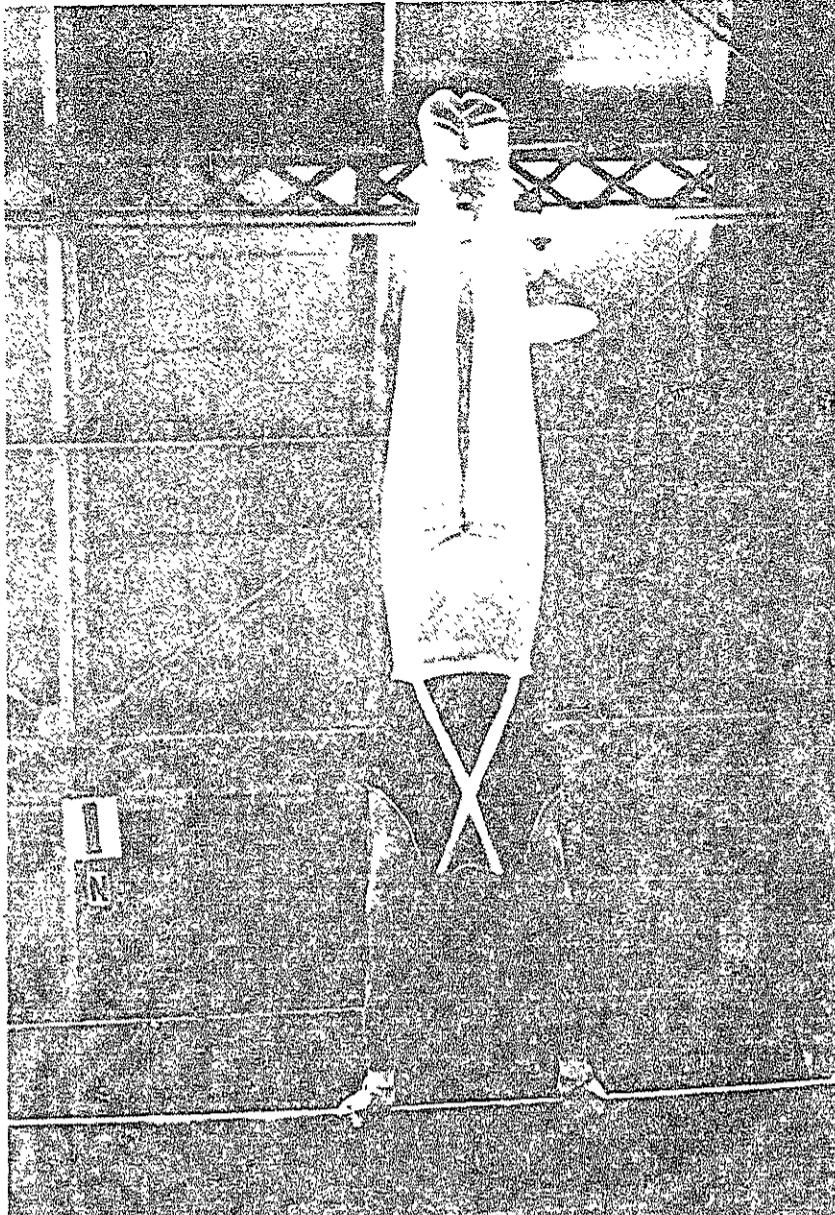
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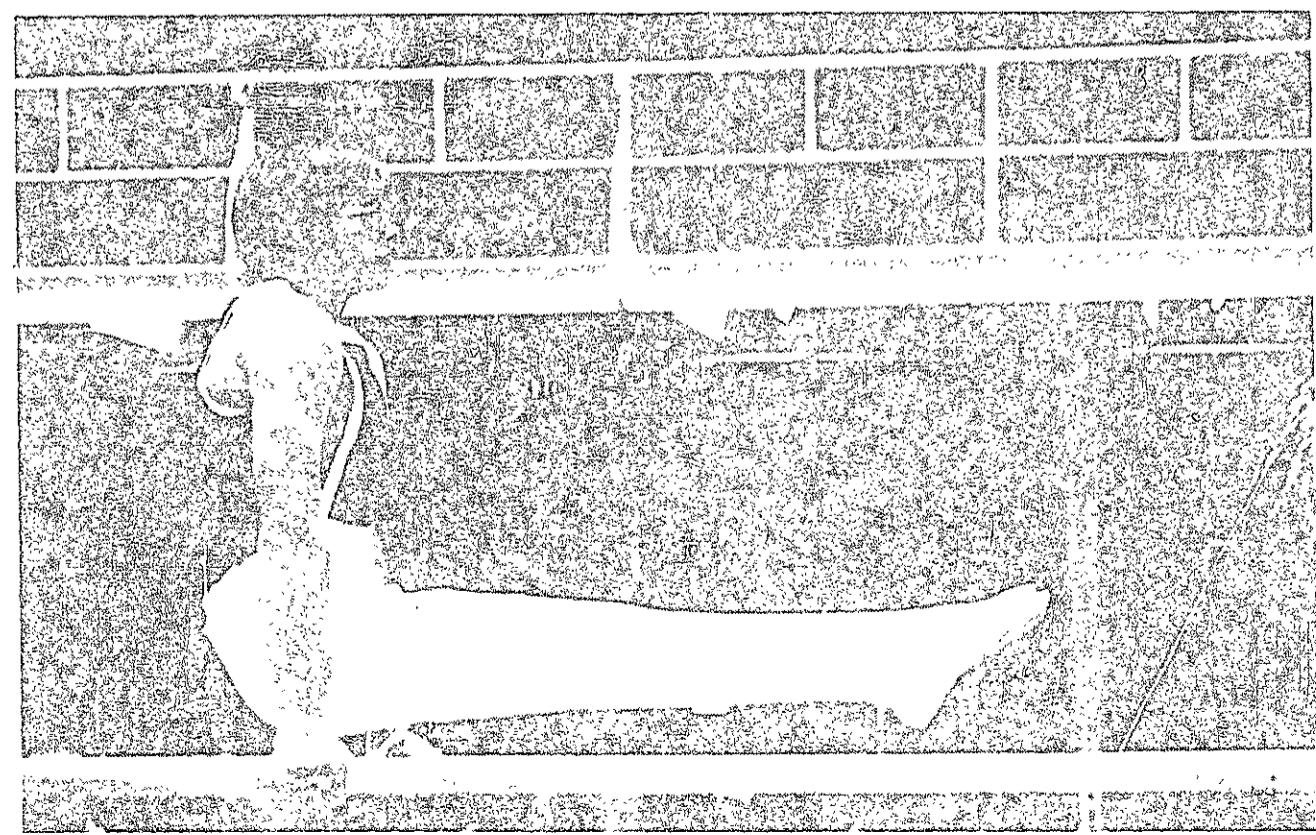


Larry Bell '74, MIT's high scoring all-around, jumps into his drop peach mount last Saturday.

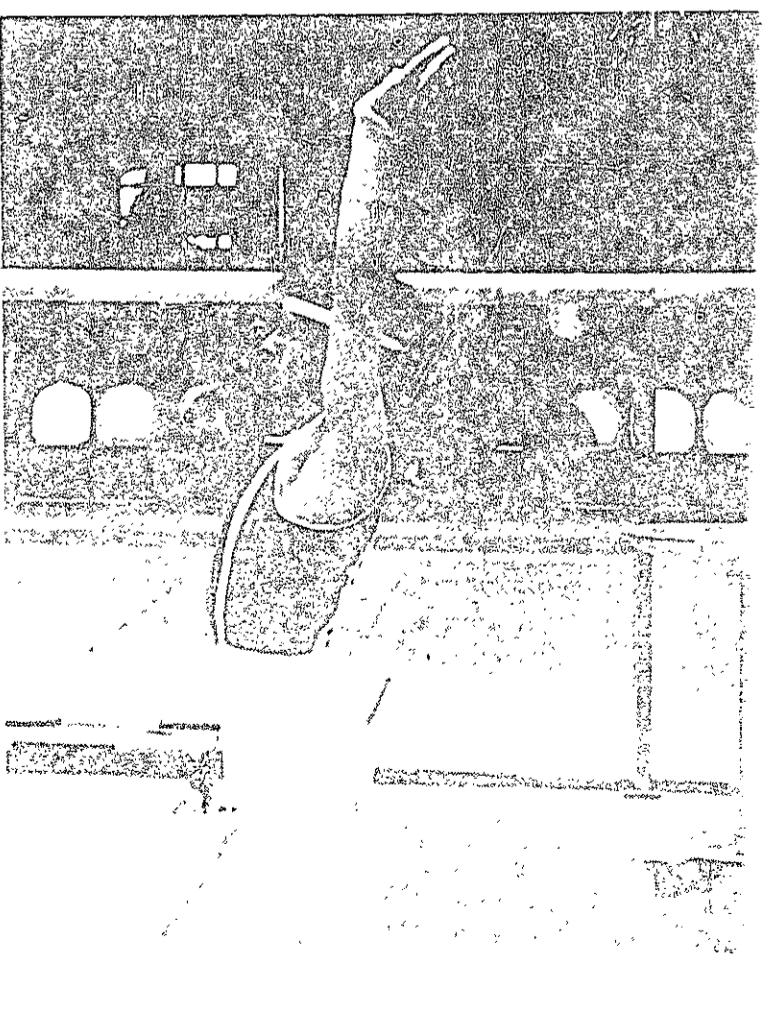


Jarvis Middleton '74 scored 8.25 on the rings against Lowell Tech.

Photos By  
Fred H. Hutchison



Curt Thiem '75 in his "L" during the parallel bar competition against Lowell Tech.



Alan Razak '75 and his front-off dismount from the "p" b-